New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXVIII...No. 11,628. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A WEEK'S RELIEF FOR THE COUNTRY.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE ADJOURNS UNTIL JULY 10—THE ERROR ABOUT THE HOT SPRINGS BILL A SUSPICIOUS ONE—SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Potter Committee took further testimony from E. L. Webber yesterday, and then adjourned for one week. Rumor is still busy about the way the Hot Springs clause came to be left out of the Sundry Civil bill. THE TRIBUNE's dispatches to-day show that a bargain had recently been entered into concerning that bill. Preparations are completed for observing the next eclipse of the sun. A remarkable Southern claim, which has been proved to be false, has been reported upon favorably in Congress.

THE UBIQUITOUS WEBBER.

A WITNESS WHO ALWAYS HAPPENED TO BE ON HAND JUST IN TIME TO DISCOVER WONDERFUL THINGS—THE COMMITTEE'S RECESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Potter Committee has adjourned until July 10, with the expectation that after that time the sub-committee will be in session during the greater part of the Summer.

Some of the Republican members of the committee are of opinion that it will be very difficult to secure the attendance of a quorum here, even of a sub-committee, after July 10. The Congressional nominations of all the members are pending, and some of them have a very close contest. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, although he lives only across the river from Washington, will find his time occupied to prevent Fitz Hugh Lee from taking his seat from him. General Butler, unless his friends are mistaken, will be occupied in securing the Labor-Greenback-Communistic nomination for Governor in Massachusetts, and in attempting to prevent the greatest disappointment of his life after having secured the nomination; and he will have little opportunity to give himself up to his favorite diversion of maligning and traducing the representatives of the party to whose suffrages he owes his seat. General Cox, of Ohio, declines a renomination, but he dreads the torrid climate of Washington in Summer, and wants to get back to his law practice. Mr. McMahon will have something to do to explain his course to the soldiers in his district, whom it is claimed he has misrepresented. Mr. Springer, although cries of fraud are his forte, is coquetting for the nomination of the Nationals in his district, as well as of his own party, and will have some work to do at home. Altogether, the sub-committee chosen to prosecute the inquiry here is composed of persons not likely to devote themselves to studies of comparative perjury of Louisiana witnesses.

The closing day of the investigation was occupied by the examination of E. L. Webber, the man upon whom the Democrats rely to prove every substantial point in their case, from Eliza Pinkston to the Sherman letter. His story was a simple one today, as he did not have to face a cross-examination, and was not reminded of his own sworn testimony in the past, or of his letters. Professedly a radical Republican, the witness Webber constituted himself the advocate of the Democratic party. Quick to catch a cue from his Democratic examiners, he followed it up with arguments which might have been prepared by Tilden's lawyers. He injured his case by excess of zeal.

If this Webber's testimony is to be accepted, one must imagine him to have been in practically every parish of Louisiana at the same time. He has the happy faculty for a witness of always being at the right place at the right time to satisfy the Democratic purpose. Secretary Sherman says he never conversed with Don Webber and Anderson in Moreau's restaurant. But Anderson swears he did. And now comes E. L. Webber, who, happening to be going along the street that day, and peering through the restaurant window, did see Mr. Sherman engaged in a conversation. When Eliza Pinkston is brought to town, E. L. Webber happens to be at the door when she arrives, and hears the beginnings of what he calls a plot. A false jurat is to be attached to Anderson's protest. E. L. Webber happens to be around as a witness to that proceeding. The Republican cause is lost in Louisiana. E. L. Webber finds himself posted by a convenient door to hear Packard and Kellogg acknowledge that it is lost, and to hear them say, "We are beaten after all." Mischief is to be done by the visiting statesmen. E. L. Webber happens to be there, note-book in hand, to mark names, dates, hours and circumstances, as some of Tilden's spies seem to have done in Washington with respect to the private conversation of numerous gentlemen. The Sherman letter is to be delivered. This witness happens to be about to read it when it is fresh and to study that handwriting with which he was so familiar from seeing it in a Congressman's album. The honor of a family, the members of which, for the sake of making political capital to bolster up a Government which they knew to be a fraud, caused lies to be published about the death of their murdered brother, requires that the Sherman letter should be destroyed; and out of an old shoe-box it is taken and destroyed by this witness at a time and under circumstances which it gave the witness to-day great embarrassment to recall. He fixed three different times for its destruction, and even without cross-examination left the time in hopless chronological confusion. And so it is was all through the case.

Webber, as a zealous advocate, was eager to get points against Republicans upon the record, and neglected no opportunity and disregarded no hint which the political malice or ingenuity of his argumentative examiners gave him.

FRAUD BY ENROLLING CLERKS.

RUMORS ABOUT THE DROPPING OF THE HOT SPRINGS ITEM FROM THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL—A SECRET BARGAIN MADE LAST MAY ABOUT THESE SPRINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Notwithstanding the active and vigorous defence of the enrolling clerks of the House of Representatives which has been made by Clerk Adams, the ugly rumors of fraud and bribery in connection with the omission of the Hot Springs section of the Sundry Civil bill will not "down." This matter is now being investigated in high official quarters with a view to bringing to light the exact facts in the case, and of bringing to punishment any who may be found to have had a guilty connection with that affair. As illustrative of the inducements to fraud the following decument may be quoted:

Whereas, The undersigned, Henry M. Rector, of Hot Springs, Ark., and John H. Russell, of Washington City, heretofore, to-wit, about the year 1867, entered into articles of agreement whereby the said Russell undertook and agreed with Rector to procure the passage of an act of Congress confirming the Langlois New-Madrid location made on the Hot Springs of Arkansas, confirmation to be had and obtained within a time limited and specified in said articles; and

Whereas, Said limit expired and said Russell failed of accomplishing said confirmation, but is now desirous of renewing his efforts to obtain the said confirmation of title as aforesaid; now, therefore,

It is hereby agreed by and between the said Henry M. Rector and the said John H. Russell, that Russell shall endeavor to obtain a confirmation of the New Madrid location aforesaid by direct act of Congress: and if it so turns out that said Russell does, by the 4th of March, A. D. 1879, procure the passage of an act of Congress embodying the following express confirmatory clause, that upon the passage of such act, and the same being the law of the land with full force and effect, that then, and in that case, the said Henry M. Rector hereby finds himself, his heirs and executors, to convey by quit claim deed to the said John H. Russell, his heirs and assigns, due half whatsoever interest Rector may have in and to so much of said New-Madrid location as lies in and is situated within the limits or supposed limits of the Hot Springs quarter section so-called, that is, the southwest quarter of Section 33, T. Q. S., Range 19, west of 5th principal meridian, it being well understood between the parties hereto that Russell is not to have, nor claim to have any interest whatsoever in any portion of said New-Madrid location which lies outside of said southwest quarter aforesaid. The said confirmatory clause above alluded to is to be:

That the New-Madrid location heretofore made in virtue of New-Madrid certificate No. 467, issued to Francis Langlois, or his legal representatives, as said location was surveyed by James S. Conway, a Deputy Surveyor of the United States, 16th July, A. D. 1820. Survey 2,903, situated in T. Q. S. of Range 19, west of the 5th principal meridian, is hereby confirmed to said Francis Langlois, his heirs, grantees, assignees or transferees, or the legal representatives of said heirs, grantees, assignees or transferees, as the case may turn out to be, any act of Congress heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nevertheless, it is expressly understood and agreed to between the parties hereto that this contract is in no wise to impair the right of the said Henry M. Rector to prosecute his claim to the Hot Springs property before the Hot Springs Commissioners, as contemplated by the provisions of a bill recently passed by the Senate of the United States, providing for the renewal of the late commission and the disposition of the Hot Springs Reservation. Nor shall Rector be prevented or hindered in the meantime in any way from prosecuting his claim to the Hot Springs in the courts, before the Land Department at Washington, or elsewhere, accordingly as his interests may seem to dictate and require, the right of Russell being expressly limited to the time above indicated, March 4, 1879, after which, if he obtains no confirmatory act of Congress, these articles are to become inoperative and void.

Taken in duplicate, as witness our hands, at Little Rock, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1878.

H. M. RECTOR.
JOHN H. RUSSELL.

This paper is followed by the jurat of H. M. Rector and John H. Russell before a notary public and Z. Belden, clerk and ex-officio recorder for Garland County, Ark., and certifies that the paper is a true copy of an agreement now on file in his office.

The history of the Hot Springs matter is briefly as follows: In the year 1815 there occurred an earthquake in the State of Missouri, by which the lands of many settlers were submerged and destroyed. As a measure of relief, the Government issued scrip to the sufferers, which enabled them to locate elsewhere upon Government lands. One of them, François Langlois, entered 200 acres, nearly all that was of any great value of a section of 2,640 acres which was reserved by the Government and not subject to entry. By some mistake a patent was issued to Langlois, who sold his title to one Rector, the father of ex-Governor Rector, of Arkansas, the present claimant of the land. In 1867, after the conflicting claims of the Rectors, father and son, on the one hand, and the United States on the other, had been in suit for nearly fifty years, the Supreme Court confirmed the title to the United States. In the meantime five or six thousand people had settled on the reservation outside of the 200 arpents claimed and occupied by Rector, many of them having honestly purchased what they supposed were valid titles. It appears that in 1867, Governor Rector fearing to lose his suit, bargained with one John H. Russell to transfer one-half of his land to Russell if the latter should within a certain time procure the passage of a law through Congress confirming the title of the whole to Rector. In addition to procuring the passage of the law, Russell was also to pay Rector $10,000 in cash, and did pay that amount. Russell failed to get the bill passed within the time specified, but the same bargain was renewed, and the above quoted paper is the legal evidence of it.

In November last Senator Christiancy introduced a bill for the relief of John H. Russell, directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to him a patent for 200 acres of the land claimed by Governor Rector. Had it passed, all which makes Hot Springs valuable would have been put into the possession of these claimants and the rights of citizens to the use of the waters of the springs would have been denied. The property has become of immense value, estimated by many as high as $10,000,000, and is worth to the Government an annual rental of $500,000. Mr. Christiancy's bill was antagonized by one introduced by Senator Dorsey, which provided for a commission to adjudicate the claims of settlers near the Hot Springs which are in dispute, and confirming to the Nation forever the free use of the waters of the Hot Springs. This bill passed both Houses during the last days of the session, and was sent to the enrolling room of the House of Representatives for engrossment as a part of the Sundry Civil bill. When the latter bill came out for signature by the President, this section was found to have been omitted.

A FICTITIOUS SOUTHERN CLAIM.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION OF THE SORT OF THING TO WHICH A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following claim is given as a specimen product of one of the great industries of the section of the country which was lately in rebellion: In 1873 Mrs. Eliza Heber appeared before the Southern Claims Commission in this city, with a bill of losses and damages alleged to have occurred on her plantation at or near Indian Village, Piaquemine Parish, La., while occupied by the troops of General Payne. She alleged that that officer took from her for the use of his men, and allowed to be destroyed, property as enumerated in the following list:

8,000 bbls. corn at $1 50 per bbl	$12,000
100 chickens at $1 each	100
200 turkeys at $2 each	400
30 hogs at $10 each	300
8 oxen at $50	400
5 horses at $160	800
4 mules at $125	500
Unknown quantity of lumber, consisting of hogshead staves, pickets and posts	5,000
500 cords of wood at $6 per cord	3,000
Making a total of	$22,500

After filing the claim Mrs. Heber presented the affidavits of several colored persons who, not being able to write, made their marks as signatures to the statements which they contained. The commissioners having doubts about the validity and honesty of the claim sent an agent to Plaquemine Parish to investigate the matter. He reported that the claim was fictitious and fraudulent and the claimant took no further steps in regard to prosecuting the claim before the commission. Later, when the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Heber appeared with her claim before that body, but in the meantime it had grown to $47,975, with items enumerated as follows:

8,000 bbls. corn at $2 50 per barrel	$20,000
1,500 cords wood at $4 66⅔ per cord	7,000
1 lot of lumber, staves, pickets, etc	10,000
1 pair carriage horses at $500 each	1,000
3 riding horses at $300	900
4 mules at $300	1,200
30 hogs at $30	900
5 choice milch cows	375
20 head of cattle	500
1 lot of poultry	100
Fencing on plantation destroyed	6,000
Total	$47,975

During the second session of the XLVth Congress, John W. Caldwell, from the Committee on War Claims, in the House, to which committee this claim had been referred, submitted a report to accompany House bill 3293, saying "that Mrs. Eliza Heber should be paid as full compensation for all her claims for the property and supplies taken and used as aforesaid, the sum of $23,150," and the committee reported a bill for that purpose, and recommended its passage. The principal proof in support of this claim was in affidavits made by the same persons who had testified before the Southern Claims Commission. The fictitious character of the claim was made known to Secretary Sherman by the officers of the Secret Service, and he directed that efforts be made to prevent its passage in the House. An agent of the Government was sent to Indian Village, the residence of Mrs. Heber, and took the affidavits of several respectable citizens, all of whom testified that the claim was dishonest; that Mrs. Heber did not own more than forty acres of land; and that only one-half of that could be cultivated as the remainder was under water most of the time. General Payne said that he was in command of less than 2,000 infantry and was encamped only two weeks in the vicinity of the claimant. He said that it would have been an utter impossibility for his men in the warm climate of Louisiana to have burned 1,500 cords of wood or to have consumed 20,000 bushels of corn.

The bill is still before the House.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

NEW SPECIAL AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

Five of the eight Special Agents of the Customs Bureau also authorized at the late session have been determined upon, but as these officers are designed for confidential work under this branch of the Treasury Department, their names will be withheld. It can be stated, however, that two of the number are from the South and three from the West; one of these latter is from Illinois; one is from Minnesota, and one is from Iowa. Four of those already selected are old officers who were dropped from the rolls a year ago in the reduction.

A CONFERENCE OVER THE LARGE MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument Society met this afternoon in the office of Judge Advocate-General Dunn. There were present Mr. W. W. Corcoran (who acted as president), Secretary McCrary, General Dunn, Dr. Broadhead, Dr. Blake and Admiral Powell. Mr. Corcoran gave the society an account of what the Joint Commission is doing and intends to do. He said that as soon as the examination of the foundation is made to ascertain what is necessary for strengthening it a full force of men will be employed, and kept at work until the monument is completed, according to the modified design of Larkin G. Meade. Mr. Corcoran also stated that President Hayes is willing to coöperate fully, and aid in every way the accomplishment of the objects desired by the society. The members then indulged in a general talk about the plans and methods of the work.

A SURRENDER OF LANDS.

The Law of March 3, 1877, provided that the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company might be relieved of its obligations to transport the mails and Government troops, etc., free of charge, upon the condition that the company would relinquish all the unsold lands granted by the Act of July 25, 1866. The details of the relinquishment have, after prolonged negotiations and controversy, been completed, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was instructed to-day to prepare a proclamation to be issued by the President restoring the lands to the operation of the Homestead Law. It is understood that most if not all of these lands are already in possession of homestead settlers, and the effect of the proclamation will therefore be practically confined to affording them means legally to perfect their titles.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

The 4 per cent subscription to-day amounted to $133,800.

The War Department will push recruits to that portion of the country disturbed by Indians with all practicable haste.

The Acting Controller of the Currency has issued a call upon National banks to exhibit their condition at the close of business on Saturday, June 29.

The following special agents for the Internal Revenue Service have been appointed: Edward McLees, New-York; Conrad Culberick, Ohio; Horace Kellogg, Ohio; D. A. Spencer, Ga., G. W. Atkinson, W. Va., Henry L. Montreal, Texas.

HOW THE HOLIDAY WILL BE SPENT.

NO OFFICIAL CELEBRATION—EXCURSIONS AND OUT-DOOR SPORTS THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE DAY—THE RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK.

There will be in this city no official celebration of the National birthday. To private liberality and personal patriotism will be due whatever of recognition the day will receive here. Business will be nearly if not entirely suspended. All the banks, exchanges, Government departments and mercantile houses will be closed; the Cotton Exchange will not be open again until next Monday. There will be no parade by the National Guard, but various military and civic bodies will assemble for parades or excursions. The display of flags and bunting is expected to be large. At the old fort at the upper end of Central Park, the hoisting of the flag will be greeted with a National salute. Salutes will also be fired at the Navy Yard, and at all the forts in the harbor. The chimes of Trinity Church will ring out patriotic airs at morning and at noon, and the band of the 13th Regiment will play during the afternoon at Prospect Park.

In consequence of the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to suspend for to-day the city ordinance against fireworks, Superintendent Walling has telegraphed to all the police captains in the city the following order:

The ordinance prohibits the firing, discharging or setting off, within the City of New-York, by any person, of any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon or other fireworks, under the penalty of $5 fine for each offence. The sale of fireworks is also prohibited, except permit has been obtained. Instruct your command that this ordinance, and also the ordinance against the discharging of fireworks, be strictly enforced.

GEORGE W. WALLING.

Despite this order to the police, the violations of the ordinance were so frequent as to be generally noticeable in the city last evening. In the tenement districts the smell of gunpowder was very strong, while the noise of exploding crackers and torpedoes could be heard plainly enough by the policemen on duty in the streets. Several officers were observed to allow torpedoes to be exploded very near them without taking any notice of the offenders, while others contented themselves with cautions. Generally, however, the small boys who meddled with fireworks last evening were careful to keep out of the way of the police. The fact that they were indulging in forbidden sport seemed to lend additional zest to their enjoyment. One small cracker, stealthily set off by a dozen boys at a street corner, produced a greater sensation than an entire bunch of "double-headers" would create at a time when fireworks were freely allowed. Occasionally a bold youth would light up a street with a roman candle, and the display would arrest the attention of everybody in the neighborhood.

Excursions of various kinds, picnics, open-air enjoyment generally, racing, athletic games and other contests will form the principal attractions of the day to the general public. For Tammany politicians the speech-making and fire-water at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam will enliven the holiday. Of the people who are not kept in town by their interest in political talk, an immense number will doubtless visit the neighboring resorts, and make trips by steamer and railroad to various points on the Hudson and along the Sound, to Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, to Rockaway and Fire Island, to Long Branch, Cape May and Atlantic City. Trips down the bay in sailing and steam vessels will also take place.

This will be a field-day in athletics. The Spring games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place at Mott Haven at 1 o'clock. The list of entries is very large, about 235 in all, and some of the races will be very fine, as several of the best runners in the country, who are known to be closely matched, are entered for them. R. La Montagne, who made the fastest 100-yards run on record last Saturday, in ten seconds, and H. H. Lee, of Philadelphia, who has the same record, are entered for the 100 yards, as well as Wilmer and Saportas, two uncommonly fast runners. La Montagne, Lee and Wilmer have never met, and there is much doubt as to which will be first to breast the string. The 440-yards run has Edward Merritt, E. C. La Montagne, Wilmer and Brown, the noted Yale College runner. The three-miles walk will bring together Holske and McEwen. The 120-yards hurdle race will bring out a good field, and in this race, if the track is in good condition, there ought to be some cutting of the record. The mile walk has forty-five entries. The half-mile run will bring out E. La Montagne, Merritt and J. Stewart, of Princeton, who won a similar race recently at the Mystic Boat Club games. The one-fifth mile hurdle race (handicap) has sixteen entries. There will be a tug of war between teams from the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, the New-York Lacrosse Club, and New-York Athletic Club. Trains leaving the Grand Central Depot at 11:30 and 12:30 to-day, reach Mott Haven in time for the games.

The Staten Island Athletic Club will have its games at West New-Brighton. The regatta of the Argonauta Rowing Club will take place at Bergen Point. The Hudson County Caledonian Club will hold its eighth annual meeting at the Schützen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

Great interest is taken in the races at Long Branch to-day. The excellent character of the sport at Monmouth Park on Saturday and Tuesday, and the high reputation of many of the horses that will run to-day, make it probable that the day will be notable in the records of the turf.

The following pools were sold at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, last night, the attendance being large and the bidding spirited:

FIRST RACE—July Stakes; five-eighths of a mile. G. L. Lorillard's entries, $160; Morris's, $110; P. Lorillard's, $40; Wirsahickon, $30; Belinda, $25; Don Sparling, $20; Crouse's, $20; Lewis & Stearns's, $20; Astor's, $10.

SECOND RACE—West End Hotel Stakes; one and one-half miles. G. L. Lorillard's entries, $130; Cottrill's Mary R., $85; Lloyd's Jersey Belle filly, $40; Astor's entries, $35; Withers's Invermoor, $25; P. Lorillard's entries, $20.

THIRD RACE—Monmouth Cup; two and one-quarter miles. P. Lorillard's Parole, $150; General Phillips, $125; Virginius, $40; Joe, $15.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500; mile heats. Rhadamanthus (124 pounds), $150; Loulander (97 pounds), $100; Adventure (113 pounds), $60.

FIFTH RACE—Selling race; one and one-quarter miles. Rhadamanthus (114 pounds), $130; Loiterer (96 pounds), $70; W. I. Higgins (109 pound), $45; Kenney (114 pounds), $25; Kingsland (96 pounds), $15.

SIXTH RACE—Steeple-chase; Reed's entries (Trouble, 168 pounds, and Waller, 161 pounds), $100; Brown's entries (Coronet 155 pounds, Problem 155 pounds and Derby 153 pounds), $90; Woon's entries (Deadhead 149 pounds and Dandy 140 pounds), $60; Bay Rum (137 pounds), $15; Lord Zetland (135 pounds), $10; New-York (138 pounds), $8.

A MURDER NEAR LONG BRANCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RED BANK, N. J., July 3.—At the Highlands about 4:30 this afternoon an altercation occurred between George Franklin, a carver at Jenkins's Hotel, and Peter Findley, a painter, of Long Branch. Franklin stabbed Findley in the right side of the chest with a carving-knife, penetrating the heart. The wounded man lived about two minutes. Officer Vanderhoof was on the Sea Bird, which touched at the wharf shortly afterward, and he arrested the murderer and brought him before Justice Childs, at Red Bank, who committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury. Franklin is a man apparently about sixty years old, and he carries a face which does not seem to belong to an assassin. He claims that Findley assaulted him, and that he struck in self-defence. In answer to a reporter, who inquired his age and nationality he replied, "I have nothing to say. It's a matter of small consequence, and I'll have nothing to say to these newspaper men, who only want to make a pow-wow."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DETROIT, July 3.—The races have been postponed until to-morrow in consequence of the heavy rain which has fallen all the morning.

MONTREAL, July 3.—The 6th Fusileer Regiment of Militia leaves here to-morrow for St. Albans to take part by invitation in the celebration of the Fourth.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Richard M. Bent, receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, is permitted to draw $60,000 for the purpose of paying a third and final dividend of 12 per cent to depositors on the 15th inst.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—William Mackerle, whose life was insured in the Ætna for $3,000 and in the Mutual of New-York for $4,000, and whose wife has traversed the country for four years making sympathy because the companies would not recognize the fact of his death by a railroad accident in Louisiana, has been discovered alive and well in California.

THE WYOMING CENTENNIAL.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH.

POOR TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS—SPEECHES BY CABINET OFFICERS—THE DAY GENERALLY OBSERVED.

The success of the centennial celebration at Wyoming, Penn., yesterday, was interfered with somewhat by the poor transportation arrangements and the oppressive heat. President Hayes made a brief speech, and declared that the Government should be prepared always to protect the white settlers on our frontiers, and to make the red man submit to law and order. Speeches were made by some members of the Cabinet also. The day was generally observed throughout the Valley

THE CEREMONIES AT THE MONUMENT.

BAD TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS—A TALKATIVE CROWD ON THE GROUNDS—THE DAY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WYOMING, Penn., July 3.—The distance from Wilkesbarre to Wyoming is four miles, and it is up the river. From Scranton it is sixteen miles in another direction. These two railroad centres—Wilkesbarre and Scranton—have been crowded since yesterday afternoon with strangers coming from all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania to celebrate the centennial of the Massacre of Wyoming. Luzerne County has probably never seen a greater congregation of people in her two generations. How to transport these people to the scene of the celebration was a hard problem, and it was not solved at all. From Scranton the only route was by train; from Wilkesbarre, one could go by train or boat. The Scranton trains were crowded to the last square inch of the platform steps as early as 6 a. m. At 9 a. m. there was another rush and more confusion, and some people waited an hour before they could go. It might seem that the boats from Wilkesbarre would have furnished a pleasant way of going. But they made trips, so said the advertisement, only "once every hour!" Each boat could carry, perhaps, 200 people, and there were thousands who wished to go. But the water was so low that the boats did not run every hour. "They could not get over the riff," said a police officer. The only way remaining from Wilkesbarre was by way of Kingston, which lies on the opposite side of the Susquehanna one mile away. Street-cars ran to Kingston "once, every hour!" The result was that people walked, and the road was one cloud of dust, made by the passing private teams—a cloud of dust so dense that one sometimes could hardly see. The heat was up among the nineties. Heat and dirt combined with a mile and a half walk was the initiation most people had to the celebration. At Kingston there were no trains in waiting for the vast and melting crowd. The ticket agent did not know when there would be a train; the train dispatcher said there would be one in "about twenty-five minutes." In half an hour or more one came; but it was crowded to the edge of the platforms. Perhaps forty men at Kingston got into it, leaving a thousand people behind in despair.

At Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Wyoming and Pittston, to-day, flags, evergreens and other decorations were conspicuous in all public places, and private houses were profusely adorned. Not a shop-keeper nor a hotel proprietor failed to make his doorway and windows brilliant with ornaments. The little villages, too, of the county, all along the Wyoming Valley showed in many ways their recognition of the awful tragedy that took place here a century ago. Railroad stations, engines, cars and bridges, and even water-tanks, were resplendent with banners and festoons. On the highest point of every coal breaker an American flag floated in the breeze. The day was one universal holiday everywhere. There did not seem to be a human being who did not in some manner recognize the centennial. In the presence of such feelings, it is deeply to be deplored that some preparations could not have been made to transport the great crowds anxious to reach this village. Committees in abundance were appointed; there were at least fourteen, with from six to ten men on each. But they succeeded only in one respect—in securing a great crowd. Manage it they could not; give it comfort and secure order in its movements they did not. They raised several thousand dollars in money; they built triumphal arches, and they put up a tent; what else they did it is difficult to learn.

Among the distinguished guests here to-day were the President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, Mrs. Sollace (a friend of Mrs. Hayes), Burchard and Webb C. Hayes, Attorney-General Devens, O. L. Pruden (assistant secretary to the President), Governor and Mrs. Hartranft, and their two sons and two daughters. The presence of these distinguished guests, and the near approach of the Fourth of July and a special celebration arranged for that occasion, had given new attractions to the day. On the grounds adjoining the monument a canvas tent was erected, and there, beneath the broiling sun, a great throng swayed to and fro during the long ceremonies. There was no order, or any approach to order. In the immediate vicinity of the stage a few hundred people, from force of the outer pressure, were stationed; but they were not silent. They talked incessantly, and struggled to be free, and perspiration poured from every face. After the opening prayer had been offered, President Hayes was introduced. For a moment there was comparative quiet; but he had not been speaking five minutes when voices broke out in various quarters, and before he had finished his address it was impossible to hear him plainly ten feet from the stage. Those who could hear cheered him warmly. His remarks on the Indian problem were received with enthusiasm. He said:

It would be impossible to be heard by this vast number of people; but that is not important, as no formal address was expected from the President. You are here to commemorate an important event of history. This anniversary differs entirely from all previous centennial anniversaries. Living, as we do, in a period 100 years after the Revolution, we have fallen in the midst of a number of centennial anniversaries. Pennsylvania having borne so important and honorable a part in the transactions of a hundred years ago, she had a large share of these celebrations. They are expected to be attended by multitudes who delight to assemble to honor the memory of warriors and statesmen who participated in the events which led to the formation of the Republic. To-day's celebration is peculiar. It is not the celebration of a victory; it is a pioneer celebration, commemorative of the virtues of the men and women who reclaimed the wilderness. Every part of the country has its pioneer history. All had similar disasters. And to-day in Dakota and Arizona, and on the borders of Texas, the people are having like experiences. The virtues and hardihood of Wyoming are the virtues that we celebrate to-day; and the lesson of this day is that the pioneer settlers should be protected.

We have everywhere underestimated the powers of the red man. Let us understand the difficulties of settling a new country; let us remember the trials of the pioneers of this valley, and let us deal in good faith with the red man, aid him with all that is physically requisite, and advance him morally and intellectually. Do this, and we will remove the causes which lead to disaster in our Indian country. Indians have been led by bad white men, and war has sometimes been inevitable. In all cases we want to see that settlers have sufficient military forces to protect them. The history of Wyoming has been repeated for want of sufficient force to make war upon the savage successfully when it has become necessary to fight him. These two points I wish to make: first, that the red man should be treated with justice; second, if war shall become necessary, there should be a power sufficient to protect the white man and compel the red man to submit to law and order.

When the President had taken his seat, the swelling crowd broke completely away from the slight restraint it had shown while he was speaking, and confusion did indeed reign supreme. Everybody pressed toward the stage with the hope of getting a seat. During the rush an old man fainted, and was borne ahead of everybody else, into the open space on the stage. To resist the great pressure, the committee and a few policemen called into action their best muscular power, and a general struggle began. The press tables, provided with four legs, were pounced upon by men, women and children, and came near breaking down completely. When disorder was at its height, Colonel Hendrick B. Wright appeared at the speaker's stand and called for silence. The demand had a momentary effect, and taking advantage of it, Steuben Jenkins presented, in behalf of the ladies of Wyoming, a large gold-headed buckthorn cane to the President. The President said he was sure his audience envied him the good wishes of the ladies of Wyoming, as expressed in this gift, and then introduced Colonel Wright, who was to deliver the address of welcome. Colonel Wright tried again to restore order, and at last said: "Here, in the presence of the President of the United States, there is one continual jangle." And he was literally correct. A moment later there was loud conversation on the stage. Colonel Wright turned directly to the loudest talker, and said: "You stop talking, sir; stop talking, sir." The words had but little effect, and Colonel Wright went on with his address, in the midst of a hum of voices. Around the little circle that could hear him was a moving throng of promenaders—young men with their sweethearts, boys and girls, men and women, talking and laughing in utter disregard of the observances of the day. Colonel Wright's famous speech to the empty benches of the lighted hall of Representatives at Washington had a counterpart here more ridiculous than the original. There was a large audience, but he spoke as to empty benches. He said nothing on topics of the day, but the labor men present cheered him as though he had. After Colonel Wright's speech, a poem was read by Dr. Coppee, of Lehigh University. Steuben Jenkins, a descendant of one of the families which suffered in the massacre, delivered the historical address. A poem by Jesse Harding, a very old man, whose father took part in the engagement, was then read by ex-Judge E. L. Dana. It was ex-Judge Dana who was defeated last Fall by the present Judge, Mr. Stanton (the Labor candidate), whose curious interpretations of law have suddenly given him a wide reputation.

Two hours had now passed, and everybody was weary. The President had been gone an hour, with the other members of his party. It was announced at the time that they had retired to another part of the field; but where they had gone to was not learned. It was half-past 12 o'clock when ex-Judge Dana had finished reading Mr. Harding's poem. The ceremonies were then adjourned, to be resumed at 2 o'clock; everybody hoping that some plan would be devised to preserve better order.

When 2 o'clock, the hour for the afternoon exercises had arrived, the heat was greater and the grounds were dustier and more crowded than ever. The thermometer marked 100 degrees in the shade. Two odes were sung, with a chorus of 300 voices, and an address by the Rev. Dr. W. P. Abbott was delivered. The President's party had been sought out at the residence of Payne Pettybone, and short speeches were there made by Mr. Hayes, Secretary Sherman and Attorney-General Devens. Mr. Sherman said he was for resumption, and believed it could be accomplished. Then, alluding to greenbacks, he said: "I am for greenbacks, but greenbacks that shall be worth the best dollar that was ever made—and plenty of them." These declarations, in this stronghold of the Greenback-Labor movement, were received with the loudest cheers that had been heard during the day. The President's party afterward went into the tent, and each member of it said a few words to the crowd which soon gathered there. Many people had gone to Forty Fort, a half mile distant, to see a company of Onondaga Indians in their full war dress and paint. The Indians went through dances and other Indian exercises, to the amusement of the crowd, for some hours.

THE RETURN TO WILKESBARRE.

INFORMAL RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT—THE GREAT RUSH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 3.—It was late in the afternoon to-day when the people in attendance on the celebration at Wyoming turned toward the depot. The rush was tremendous, and the spectacle of the morning, with multitudes waiting for a train to ride on, was repeated. As evening approached, Wilkesbarre was thronged again on every street. The President went to the Wyoming Valley House, which overlooks the Susquehanna River, and held an informal reception in the parlor for an hour or more. He afterward appeared on the balcony and said a few words to the immense crowd outside. Mrs. Hayes and Secretary Sherman were also on the balcony.

PEACE-MAKING AT BERLIN.

THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

A GREAT ARMY TO BE SENT IN—THE PORTE OFFERS CONDITIONAL ASSENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

Advices from Bosnia report that there are 40,000 Turkish troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 20,000 between Novi-Bazar and Pristina. A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will muster 140,000 men, owing to the hostile attitude of the population of both provinces, but no military resistance is anticipated.

THE PORTE PROPOSES CONDITIONS.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the instructions from the Porte to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries authorize the latter to consent to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria on the conditions that the duration of the occupation shall be previously determined, the strength of the army of occupation be fixed, and that the occupation be confined to certain limits. *The Political Correspondence* of Vienna confirms the above statement, but considers it scarcely probable that the conditions proposed by the Porte will receive favorable consideration.

THE CONGRESS MAKING PROGRESS.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED—A TREATY TO BE SIGNED.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

The Congress will terminate its labors in four, or, at most, six sittings. To-morrow, besides the Greek question, several minor frontier questions, already settled by commissions, will be brought up and disposed of. The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and Dardanelles still remain to be settled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the Commission appointed to draw it up will submit, clause by clause. The rumor, which was current to-day, that the Turkish plenipotentiaries intend to withdraw from the Congress is apparently unfounded. Caratheodori to-day attended the sitting of the Commission on Frontiers.

AFFAIRS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

GENERAL TODLEBEN PREPARING TO WITHDRAW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

The rumor is revived that Great Britain intends to acquire Cyprus, and gains so much credence that a number of Greeks have gone to purchase land there in anticipation of its value rising.

In diplomatic circles peace is considered assured. General Todleben is preparing to withdraw the Russian Army before Constantinople to Adrianople in three columns.

Mr. Baring, of the British Embassy, has gone to Crete on a special mission.

A STEAMSHIP OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

GEORGE MITCHELL, THIRD OFFICER OF THE SCYTHIA, CUTS HIS WRIST WITH A RAZOR AND BLEEDS TO DEATH.

Information was received at Police Headquarters, in Jersey City, at midnight, that one of the officers of the steamship Scythia had committed suicide. The second officer of the Scythia, last evening, refused, in the most overbearing manner, to give any information whatever.

Coroner Gannon stated that the third officer of the Scythia, George Mitchell, retired to his stateroom between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, for rest, the steamship having arrived at her dock Tuesday night. No noise was heard in his room, and the officers attempted to open the door at 10 o'clock, but found it locked. One of them looked in the porthole, and saw Mr. Mitchell lying on the floor. The alarm was at once given, the door was forced in, and Mitchell's body was found lying near the washstand. He had cut his left wrist with a razor, severing the main artery, and bled to death. He had evidently held his hand over the wash-basin until he became exhausted, as the basin was found full of blood,